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the popular and legislative demand for freedom for the city to undertake its imperative tasks.

Before assaults of this kind on their established rules, the courts do not always yield easily. Some have gone a long way, some but a short way, toward the reversal of accepted principles of judicial construction. The result is that our various state systems of municipal law are today a bewildering maze.

On the extent of the changes effected and on their tendencies, the author has thrown a flood of light. Even to their proper evaluation he has furnished much aid, though the intention to do so is disclaimed. The book treats, of course, only of changes. It is not an attempt at an exposition of municipal law. After speaking of the broader aspects of these changes, the author takes up specific topics for fairly full discussion,—such as zoning, excess condemnation, municipal ownership, and control of smoke, billboards, living costs, commerce and industry.

ROBERT T. CRANE.

GUIDE TO THE LAW AND LEGAL LITERATURE OF ARGENTINA, BRAZIL AND CHILE,
by Edward M. Borchard, Professor of Law, Yale University, Former Law Librarian, Library of Congress (1911-1916), Washington; Library of Congress, Government Printing Office, 1917; pp. 523.

This book has all the virtues of the preceding volumes of the series of guides edited by Professor Borchard or under his supervision. Previous volumes of the series have been reviewed in 10 MICH. L. REV. 666 and in 14 MICH. L. REV. 700. The work is the result of the editor's long study in the Library of Congress and in the libraries of Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Santiago de Chile. It is a model of bibliographical completeness and excellence.

Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield who drew up the Civil Code of Argentine used as a basis the Brazilian Civil Code of Augusto Teixeira de Freitas. [Cf. the review of the Argentine Code in 16 MICH. L. REV. 469.] Andres Belle in Chile used the same original sources as did the codifiers of the neighboring states. The consequence is that the codified laws of these three countries have a literary unity that makes easy their treatment in a single volume and the close proximity of the three countries and their constant dealings with each other have tended toward a further unification of their laws. This guide will be of great assistance both to the student of comparative law and jurisprudence and to the practical business man or lawyer who may deal with either of the three countries. The Spanish Glossary of this volume is somewhat fuller than that of the Guide to the Law of Spain, referred to above, and this volume also contains a Portuguese Glossary for those dealing with Brazil. The book may be obtained of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for one dollar.

JOSEPH H. DRAKE.